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## Korea, Republic of

### Citrus

### Semi-Annual

### 2006

**Approved by:**

Susan Phillips  
U.S. Embassy

**Prepared by:**

Chris Frederick / Seung Ah Chung

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**Report Highlights:**

Imports of fresh oranges are expected to decrease slightly due to the lack of available supply from the United States. Local prices were driven up as a result of tree thinning campaigns and the marketing order program that restricted retail sales based upon quality. U.S. oranges continue to dominate the market as Korean consumers are familiar with the taste and the prices is competitive. The demand for frozen orange juice concentrate is expected to increase due to the strong sales of room temperature products such as Coco Cola's Minute Maid.

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Includes PSD Changes: Yes  
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Semi-Annual Report  
Seoul [KS1]  
[KS]

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## Citrus Situation

### Local Citrus Situation

There was a substantial gap in production estimates provided by local authorities at the onset of the MY 2005/06 Unshu orange crop compared with actual production figures. Production estimates ranged from within 20,000 metric tons (mt) of 520,000 mt while the actual production reached over 596,060 mt<sup>1</sup>. Favorable weather conditions such as abundant rainfall and above normal temperatures in the autumn helped produce the bumper crop. Despite the large production, measures taken by the Jeju government such as tree thinning, and the marketing order program enabled farmers to realize high profit margins for the third consecutive year.

Income generated from MY 2005/06 citrus production is expected to reach 600 billion won (approximately 570 million dollars), which is slightly below last year's record high of 610 billion won. This year could be viewed as more successful than the previous year because the total citrus production in MY 2005/06 was approximately 11 percent higher than the previous season driven by strong prices for medium size fruits. Prices were also up as a result of the tree thinning policy of over 2,372 hectares (ha), and the nationwide citrus marketing order. The Jeju provincial government set April 2006 as "Tree Thinning Campaign Month" and are strongly encouraging farmers to participate in the tree thinning program and focus on producing good quality fruit, which in-turn will result in higher prices. The Jeju government targeted 1,070 ha for MY 2006/07 for its tree thinning campaign but as of April 10, 2006, only 573 ha have been registered for the program. Expectations of high returns based upon the past two years of performance are discouraging farmers from a more active participation in the program.

The Jeju provincial government plans for mandatory packinghouse registration but is facing resistance from small-scale packinghouses. The Jeju government plans to consolidate over 730 packinghouses into 100 larger sustainable packinghouses by 2010. The Jeju government has prepared draft packing registration guidelines and is collecting public comments. Based upon the draft guidelines, no fruit sorter with a heating fan will be permitted from July 2006 and all packinghouses will have to complete registration by July 2008. However, the Jeju government is currently considering a longer phase-in period. The draft guidelines are still pending.

Since the inception of the marketing order program, it has proven to be an effective tool to stabilize and improve prices. Despite much higher production in MY 2005/06 than was forecasted, Jeju was able to avoid plummeting prices because of the success of the marketing order program. Through the MY 2005/06 program, 400 violations of the marketing order rule were detected, an 11 percent decrease from last year. Decision on continuing the marketing order program in MY 2006/07 has not been determined.

In MY 2006/07, Jeju will continue to operate a check-off program for citrus. The program size has been set to expand to two billion won (approximately 1.9 million dollars) with half of the funds from the central government and half from farmers. Farmer funds will be collected through a check-off fee of 0.5 percent assessed on all fruit sold through auctions in combination with funds collected from producer groups. Funds will be used to make and distribute the standard manual for farmers to produce high quality fruits, to conduct research projects to prepare counter plan for citrus industry against market opening, to expand promotional activities to promote consumption including public relations, advertising, citrus festivals, etc.

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<sup>1</sup> Greenhouse production and late varieties are excluded from these estimates.

Jeju producer group leaders' efforts to convince citrus farmers that quality is the key factor required to command higher prices have started bearing fruit as farmers have seen for themselves with a profitable past two years. This has encouraged more producer groups to shift to branded and premium citrus that can generate three times the returns of conventional marketing. Citrus industry officials see that the production of high quality and premium fruits will be the way for Jeju citrus to withstand competition from other domestic fruit and imported oranges.

In 2006, greenhouse Unshu orange production area is expected to increase by 14 percent from 408 ha in 2005 to 468 ha as high profit margins have encouraged farmers to expand greenhouse production. Farmers also are shifting to production of late varieties that do not require heating. Late varieties have been received favorably in the market so far despite prices higher than regular Unshu oranges. Total production in 2005/06 is expected to be twice as large as the previous year, reaching over 36,630 mt. However, concerns with regard to quality of late varieties and over supply are growing. In 2006, one of the private juice manufacturers purchased late variety Hallabong oranges for juice processing for the first time. The manufacturer plans to purchase 200 to 250 mt of Hallabong at 1,000 won per kilogram. The wholesale auction price for Hallabong orange was 18,163 won per three-kilogram box in December 2005 but has since dropped to 9,200 won (in April). The Jeju government and producer groups have decided to conduct market surveillance to prevent the disqualified Hallabong oranges from entering the market.

## Imports

Imports of fresh oranges from January 1 to April 18, 2006 reached 88,487 mt, slightly higher than the same period last year with all imports originating from the United States (88,407 mt) and Spain (80 mt). Calendar year (CY) 2006 imports are forecast to drop slightly to between 100,000 mt and 120,000 mt compared to the previous year as a result of high export prices and short supply during March peak season. High prices offered by U.S. exporters discouraged importers from expanding import volumes or new players from entering the import business. Heavy rains during the peak season in California contributed to the decrease in imports. Although imports are expected to slightly decrease, the orange quality is reported to be good.

In CY 2006, there has been a united voice among traders not to competitively place an order that exceeds market demand. During the early season, orange imports exceeded the market demand and thus orange stocks piled up causing concern about import volumes and losses. This fact encouraged a consensus amongst traders that excessive supply would threaten all players in Korea and suggested a controlled import of oranges related to market demand.

According to traders, Korea's stringent mandatory preclearance and import requirements for Spanish oranges and South African oranges inhibited interest in oranges from those countries as such stringent programs cause fall off in quality while oranges from Australia are less price competitive when compared to local fruits. Thus, oranges from countries other than the United States do not appear attractive to importers and this is expected to continue until new players such as China enter the Korean citrus market.

It is expected that U.S. oranges will continue to dominate the Korean market in MY 2006/07. Traders expect that the optimal level of orange imports for the Korean market would range between 110,000 mt and 120,000 mt. This would be level that can hold up market prices.

## Exports

In MY 2005/06, Jeju's citrus exports reached 3,545 mt. Strong domestic demand and higher margins in local markets caused exports to fall short of the initial export goal of 6,000 mt. Greenhouse citrus exports in CY 2005 amounted to about 150 mt.

Jeju authorities set an export goal of 5,000 to 6,000 mt of Unshu oranges for MY 2006/07. The majority of exports will be destined for Canada. In addition to the Canadian market, in CY 2006, the Jeju government and citrus producer groups plan to focus on developing export markets in Southeast Asia to expand export volume. However, strong local market prices for two consecutive years since the MY 2004/05 season may discourage farmers from looking out for foreign markets, which in return will make difficult for the Export Council of the Jeju Agricultural Cooperative to secure enough oranges for exports.

Exports of Jeju citrus to the United States have been prohibited since 2002 due to the presence of citrus canker in Jeju groves.

## Competitors

Korean consumers are familiar with the taste of U.S. navel oranges causing oranges from competitor countries to be unsuccessful at attracting Korean consumers. According to traders, the sour taste of Spain oranges and the poor price competitiveness of Australian oranges, and less tasty fruits from South Africa are reasons Korean consumers are less open to oranges other than those from the United States.

Phytosanitary related discussions between Korea and countries such as Argentina, Egypt and others are still pending. It is not expected that discussions regarding protocols for these countries will be completed in the near future.

## Phytosanitary Issues

The National Plant Quarantine Service (NPQS) is still imposing an import ban on citrus including oranges from quarantine areas designated by the Animal & Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) effective October 8 and October 27, 2005 respectively in response to the detection of Mediterranean fruit fly in San Bernardino and Santa Clara County, California.

NPQS and APHIS held bilateral phytosanitary consultations in late September 2005 and as a result the "California Orange Protocol for Export to Korea" has been modified to address concerns related to detections of *Septoria citri* in orange shipments.

NPQS applies a 100 percent fumigation policy for imported California oranges due to red scale.

APHIS and NPQS have been continuously engaged in discussions to address problems associated with findings of citrus canker in December 2002 and the ensuing impact on Korea's export program.

## FOJC Market Situation

In CY 2006, the juice industry expects the overall domestic juice market and demand for orange juice (OJ) to increase slightly due to increased interest as a result of active marketing efforts. Compared to the previous year, it is projected to increase two to three percent. Three hot items emerging in Korea in CY 2006 that compete against OJ making market expansion difficult are green tea drinks, vegetable drinks, and pomegranate drinks. These drinks are low in calories, promote health benefits, and are popular with people on a diet.

In 2005, OJ made from Jeju Unshu oranges (mandarin juice) became less popular among consumers as the total supply seemed to exceed market demand. Popularity of "Not From Concentrate" (NFC) product was also diminished as newly developed products such as those listed above garnered more attention from consumers. Meanwhile, 100% room temperature orange juice, specifically "Minute Maid" by Coca Cola showed growth in sales while other OJ products showed poor sales. With a low price strategy, "Minute Maid" generated over 30 billion Korean won in sales (approximately \$28 million) in 2005.

In MY 2005/06, 122,491 mt of local Unshu oranges and 200 mt of late variety Hallabong oranges were purchased for juice processing. Due to the excessive production of Unshu oranges and low quality Hallabong oranges, the total amount of fruit processed for juice exceeded the initially targeted level of 97,100 mt. With approximately eight percent of juice concentrate rate, 122,491 mt of citrus can produce around 9,815 mt of concentrate.

In MY 2005/06, the Jeju Provincial Development Corporation will meet its export goal of Jeju mandarin juice concentrate to Japan as total exports to Japan are expected to reach 750 mt. Jeju plans to develop export markets in Asian countries, as the demand for Jeju mandarin juice concentrate to the domestic market seems to be saturated.

In MY 2005/06, Brazilian FOJC followed by the United States will dominate the Korean juice market with roughly 75 percent market share due to strong price competitiveness.

Korea's OJ exports are not significant. However, in MY 2005/06, OJ exports are expected to double compared to the previous year mainly due to Jeju mandarin juice concentrate exports to Japan.

**PS&D****PS&D for Tangerines****PSD Table**

Country Commodity	Korea, Republic of Tangerines, Fresh						UOM
	2003 USDA Official [	Revised Estimate[NA	2004 Official [	Estimate [NA	2005 Official [	Forecast Estimate[New]	
Market Year Begin	10-2003		10-2004		10-2005		MM/YYYY
Area Planted	24528	24528	22086	22086	22016	22018	(HECTARES)
Area Harvested	23056	23056	20761	20761	20695	20782	(HECTARES)
Bearing Trees	28820	28820	25951	25951	25869	25978	(1000 TREES)
Non-Bearing Trees	7972	7972	7178	7178	7155	7184	(1000 TREES)
TOTAL No. Of Trees	36792	36792	33129	33129	33024	33162	(1000 TREES)
Production	630	630	594	594	580	661	(1000 MT)
Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	630	630	594	594	580	661	(1000 MT)
Exports	8	8	6	6	6	4	(1000 MT)
Fresh Dom. Consumptior	502	502	487	487	474	534	(1000 MT)
Processing	120	120	101	101	100	123	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	630	630	594	594	580	661	(1000 MT)

## PS&amp;D for Oranges

**PSD Table**

Country Commodity	Korea, Republic of Oranges, Fresh						UOM
	2003 USDA Official [	Revised Estimate[1]	2004 A Official [	Estimate [1]	2005 A Official [	Forecast Estimate[New]	
Market Year Begin	10-2003		10-2004		10-2005		MM/YYYY
Area Planted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (HECTARES)
Area Harvested	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (HECTARES)
Bearing Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 TREES)
Non-Bearing Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 TREES)
TOTAL No. Of Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 TREES)
Production	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 MT)
Imports	155	155	126	124	140	120	120 (1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	155	155	126	124	140	120	120 (1000 MT)
Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 MT)
Fresh Dom. Consumption	155	155	126	124	140	120	120 (1000 MT)
Processing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	155	155	126	124	140	120	120 (1000 MT)

PS&D for FOJC

## PSD Table

Country Commodity	Korea, Republic of		65 Degrees Brix		Forecast		UOM
	2003	Revised	2004	Estimate	2005	Forecast	
Market Year Begin	USDA Official	Estimate	USDA Official	Estimate	USDA Official	Estimate	MM/YYYY
	10-2003	10-2003	10-2004	10-2004	10-2005	10-2005	
Deliv. To Processors	0	0	0	0	0	0	(MT)
Beginning Stocks	3299	3299	2857	2857	2716	2717	(MT)
Production	9600	9600	8041	8041	8000	9815	(MT)
Imports	38520	38520	38000	38012	40000	40000	(MT)
<b>TOTAL SUPPLY</b>	<b>51419</b>	<b>51419</b>	<b>48898</b>	<b>48910</b>	<b>50716</b>	<b>52532</b>	<b>(MT)</b>
Exports	145	145	490	460	500	500	(MT)
Domestic Consumption	48417	48417	45692	45733	47399	49114	(MT)
Ending Stocks	2857	2857	2716	2717	2817	2918	(MT)
<b>TOTAL DISTRIBUTION</b>	<b>51419</b>	<b>51419</b>	<b>48898</b>	<b>48910</b>	<b>50716</b>	<b>52532</b>	<b>(MT)</b>

## Production

### Korea: Citrus Production Situation 1/

Calendar Year	Area (ha)	Production (mt)	Farm Household	Gross Income (Mil.won)
1996	25,802	480,000	36,055	607,900
1997	25,781	693,200	36,050	400,862
1998	25,860	543,980	36,212	515,800
1999	25,823	638,740	36,073	325,709
2000	25,796	563,341	36,590	370,811
2001	25,408	646,023	36,580	361,667
2002	25,207	788,679	35,078	316,494
2003	24,560	645,587	33,957	459,700
2004	22,107	595,591	31,233	610,400
2005 2/	22,048	657,531	31,233	600,000
2006 2/	22,108	N/A	31,233	N/A

1/ Calendar year basis including greenhouse

2/ Preliminary

Source: Jeju Provincial Government & Korea Rural Economic Institute

### Korea: Citrus Utilization

(Unit: mt)

Calendar Year	Total	Fresh	Processing	Other 1/
1999	638,740	567,041	33,142	38,557 2/
2000	563,430	502,838	26,526	33,124
2001	646,023	527,326	47,445	71,252 3/
2002	788,679	531,081	112,359	145,239 4/
2003	645,587	477,523	120,333	47,731 5/
2004	595,591	415,338	100,517	79,736 5/
2005	656,431	507,080	122,691 6/	26,660 5/

1/ - composed of self consumption, loss and discarded citrus

2/ - including purchase by Jeju Provincial Government

3/ - including purchase by Central Government for Aid to North Korea

4/ - including 1/, 2/, 3/, exports, and military consumption

5/- including exports, military consumption, North Korea Aid, and consumption within Jeju

6/ Processing – including 200 mt of Hallabong oranges (late variety)

Source: Jeju Provincial Government

**Korea: Citrus Greenhouse Production Situation**

Calendar Year	Area (ha)	Production (mt)	Gross Income (Mil. Won)	Household	Price (Won/Kg)
1997	554.2	27,461	85,077	1,762	3,098
1998	554	26,812	61,900	1,763	2,309
1999	545	28,129	64,700	1,646	2,300
2000	567	27,655	68,200	1,777	2,466
2001	512	27,158	69,300	1,546	2,550
2002	516	27,046	64,639	1,573	2,390
2003	462	26,620	73,600	1,422	2,767
2004	430	25,903	68,640	1,323	2,648
2005	408	23,751	6,950	1,227	3,311
2006 1/	468	27,076	N/A	N/A	N/A

1/ Preliminary

Source: Jeju Provincial Government

**Korea: Purchasing Price of Tangerine Oranges for Processing**

(Korean Won/kg)

Year	Price
1996	220
1997	100
1998	100
1999	220
2000	100
2001 1/	220
2002 2/	100
2003	100
2004	100
2005	100

1/ 100 Korean Won for compensation for discarding fruits at farms and for purchase for processing

180 Korean Won for government purchase for North Korea Aid and processing

2/ 100 Korean Won for purchase for processing

200 Korean Won for government purchase of 97,000 mt to remove fruits from fresh market

Source: Jeju Citrus Grower's Cooperative

**Korea: Citrus Production as Ratio to Total Fruit Production**

(Unit: 1,000 mt, Ratio: Percent)

Year	Total Fruits	Citrus	Ratio
1990	1,765	493	30.4
1995	2,150	615	28.6
1996	2,003	480	24.0
1997	2,330	693	29.7
1998	2,022	544	26.9
1999	2,229	639	28.0
2000	2,249	564	23.0
2001	2,284	646	28.0
2002	2,418	789	32.0
2003	2,275	632	27.0
2004	2,411	584	24.0
2005	2,575	638	24.0

Source: National Agricultural Quality Service

**Korea: Total Fruits and Citrus Per Capita Consumption**

Year	Total Fruits	Total Citrus 1/	Local Citrus Only
1999	55.7 Kg	13.8 Kg	13.3 Kg
2000	58.4 Kg	14.0 Kg	11.9 Kg
2001	59.2 Kg	15.5 Kg	13.5 Kg
2002	58.8 Kg	15.5 Kg	13.3 Kg
2003	55.8 Kg	16.0 Kg	13.0 Kg
2004	58.8 Kg	15.2 Kg	12.0 Kg
2005	N/A	15.7 Kg	13.1 Kg

1/ Including imported oranges

Source: Ministry of Agriculture &amp; Forestry

## Tariff

On July 1, 1997, Korea liberalized the fresh orange market. Since then, Korea has applied tariffs for in-quota and out-of quota imported oranges and other citrus in Korea's Uruguay Round Country Schedule. In 2004, tariffs for in-quota and out-of quota for fresh oranges became equal at 50 percent. The same tariffs set for 2004 will continue to be applied until any new tariff agreement is made at Doha Development Agenda or the on-going Korea-U.S. Free Trade Agreement.

### Korea: Import Quota and Tariff for Fresh Orange

(Unit: mt, %)

Year	Quota	In-quota Tariff	Out-quota Tariff
2004	57,020	50	50
2005	N/A	50	50
2006	N/A	50	50

### Korea: Import Quota and Tariff for Other Citrus

(Unit: mt, %)

Year	Quota	In-quota Tariff	Out-quota Tariff
2004	2,097	50	144
2005	2,097	50	144
2006	2,097	50	144

1/ HS 0805.20.1000, HS 0805.20.9000, HS 0805.90.0000

### Korea: Monthly Orange Imports

(Unit: mt)

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
'06	8431	21787	38637	19632*								
'05	7277	15050	34432	31727	21189	1671	1301	1971	1670	1851	306	4354
'04	14077	24752	49159	43148	14479	1147	575	1466	1652	2339	1384	3266
'03	13231	16006	36442	34161	20644	7371	3710	3208	2238	2621	802	4481
'02	4673	8469	27190	24865	17323	5643	2586	1996	2111	1066	865	4866
'01	5140	11895	17378	32655	14450	2671	1474	1087	1510	1685	588	446
'00	2389	13041	14524	23407	20861	5230	6846	2284	2297	3167	1351	3742
'99	792	633	2076	2943	7269	3261	94	337	1044	426	115	11863

\*: Imports between April 1 through 18, 2006

Source: Korea Customs Service and National Plant Quarantine Service

## Trade Matrix

### Import Matrix for Oranges

Import Trade Matrix				
Country: Korea				
Commodity: Orange (HS 0805.10)			Unit: mt & U\$1,000	
Imports for	MY 2004/05 (Oct. 04 - Sep. 05)		MY 2005/06 (Oct. 05 - Feb. 06)	
Country	Vol	Val	Vol	Val
U.S.	115,284	113,206	34,943	34,347
Others				
South Africa	5,290	4,628	749	683
New Zealand	75	97	0	0
Australia	1,222	1,259	1,035	1,263
Spain	1,535	785	0	0
PRC	137	132	0	0
Chile	17	16	0	0
<b>Total for Others</b>	8,276	6,917	1,784	1,946
<b>Grand Total</b>	123,560	120,123	36,727	36,293

Source: Korea Customs Service

## Import Matrix for Lemon

Import Trade Matrix				
<b>Country: Korea</b>				
<b>Commodity: Lemon (0805.50.10)</b>			<b>Unit: mt &amp; U\$1,000</b>	
Imports for	MY 2004/05 (Oct. 04 - Sep. 05)		MY 2005/06 (Oct. 05 – Feb. 06)	
Country	Vol	Val	Vol	Val
<b>U.S.</b>	3,840	4,601	1,507	1,729
<b>Others</b>				
New Zealand	0	0	0	0
Australia	0	0	0	0
Chile	543	609	0	0
Japan	0	0	6	5
<b>Total for Others</b>	543	609	6	5
<b>Grand Total</b>	4,383	4,767	1,513	1,734

Source: Korea Customs Service

## Import Matrix for Grapefruit

Import Trade Matrix				
<b>Country: Korea</b>				
<b>Commodity: Grapefruit (0805.40)</b>			<b>Unit: mt &amp; U\$1,000</b>	
<b>Imports for</b>	<b>MY 2004/05 (Oct. 04 - Sep. 05)</b>		<b>MY 2005/06 (Oct. 05 – Feb. 06)</b>	
<b>Country</b>	<b>Vol</b>	<b>Val</b>	<b>Vol</b>	<b>Val</b>
<b>U.S.</b>	1,475	2,136	575	824
<b>Others</b>				
<b>Total for Others</b>	0	0	0	0
<b>Grand Total</b>	1,475	2,136	575	824

Source: Korea Customs Service

## Export Matrix for Korean Tangerines

Export Trade Matrix				
Country: Korea				
Commodity: Tangerine (HS 0805.20.10/20/90) Unit: mt & U\$1,000				
Exports for	MY 2004/05 (Oct. 04 - Sep. 05)		MY 2005/06 (Oct. 05 - Feb. 06)	
Country	Vol	Val	Vol	Val
U.S.	10	8	9	8
Others				
Russia	199	119	409	270
Canada	4,245	4,072	2,471	2,490
Japan	504	1,178	179	383
Hong Kong	31	50	79	78
Guam	91	221	58	110
Indonesia	227	134	67	67
Malaysia	147	136	112	110
PRC	4	8	0	0
Taiwan	9	10	0	0
Singapore	111	113	9	10
Philippines	0	0	127	92
Others	21	38	25	36
<b>Total for Others</b>	5,589	6,079	3,536	3,646
<b>Grand Total</b>	5,599	6,087	3,545	3,654

Source: Korea Customs Service

## Import Matrix for FOJC

Import Trade Matrix				
Country: Korea				
Commodity: FOJC (2009.11/12/19)			Unit: mt & U\$1,000	
Imports for	MY 2004/05 (Oct. 04 - Sep. 05)		MY 2005/06 (Oct. 05 - Feb. 06)	
Country	Vol	Val	Vol	Val
U.S.	8,902	10,895	3,486	4,439
<b>Others</b>				
Brazil	28,480	29,154	10,557	11,406
Australia	285	360	126	135
Israel	43	58	4	5
Hong Kong	0	0	0	0
Swiss	5	71	0	0
Belgium	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	228	300	71	132
Canada	27	53	0	0
Germany	14	73	-	7
Italy	2	8	0	0
Taiwan	25	29	2	2
Other	1	2	12	43
<b>Total for Others</b>	29,110	30,108	10,772	11,730
<b>Grand Total</b>	38,012	41,003	14,258	16,169

Source: Korea Customs Service

## Export Matrix for FOJC

Export Trade Matrix				
Country: Korea				
Commodity: FOJC (2009.11/12/19)			Unit: mt & U\$1,000	
Exports for	MY 2004/05 (Oct. 04 - Sep. 05)		MY 2005/06 (Oct. 05 – Feb. 06)	
Country	Vol	Val	Vol	Val
U.S.	11	9	2	1
<b>Others</b>				
Netherlands	0	0	0	0
Japan	423	885	22	15
Indonesia	0	0	0	0
PRC	19	23	2	11
Surinam	0	0	14	12
Canada	0	0	6	4
Other	7	12	0	0
<b>Total for Others</b>	449	920	44	42
<b>Grand Total</b>	460	929	46	43

Source: Korea Customs Service

**Korea: Monthly Average Foreign Exchange Rate**

(Unit: Korean Won/1U\$)

Month	2004	2005	2006
January	1184.64	1038.32	987.07
February	1166.96	1022.69	970.18
March	1166.33	1007.28	975.09
April	1150.81	1011.00	948.30 1/
May	1177.01	1002.13	
June	1158.54	1010.68	
July	1158.12	1036.79	
August	1158.96	1020.96	
September	1147.80	1029.23	
October	1143.52	1045.89	
November	1090.10	1041.51	
December	1051.44	1024.42	

1/ April 21 spot rate

Source: Korea Industrial Bank

## Price Table

### Korea: Monthly Average Wholesale Auction Prices for Tangerines (Unit: Korean Won per Kilogram)

Month	High Quality		Medium Quality	
	2005	2006	2005	2006
Jan.	1,981	1,635	1,579	1,229
Feb.	2,374	1,309	1,852	1,013
Mar.	2,735	1,324	2,122	853
Apr.	2,327	3,150 1/	1,950	2,300 1/
May	2,262	-	2,015	-
Jun.	3,230	-	2,755	-
July - August: N/A				
Sep.	3,594	-	2,469	-
Oct.	2,343	-	1,959	-
Nov.	1,300	-	1,008	-
Dec.	1,679	-	1,319	-

Note: Price on a 10-Kilogram box

1/ April 21 spot price

Source: Garak Wholesale Market

**Korea: Average Auction Prices for Greenhouse Tangerine**

(Unit: Korean Won per Kilogram)

Month	High Quality			Medium Quality		
	2004	2005	2006	2004	2005	2006
Feb.	2,480	-		1,900	-	
Mar.	3,185	3,732	2,689	2,474	2,960	1,672
Apr.	3,765	4,069	3,600 1/	2,742	3,388	2,700 1/
May	5,512	5,477		4,192	4,550	
Jun.	5,181	5,467		4,212	4,783	
Jul.	4,841	4,786		3,830	3,823	
Aug.	4,453	4,326		3,308	3,374	
Sep.	4,375	4,250		3,817	3,075	
Oct.	3,415	4,250		2,373	2,942	
Nov.	2,189	2,456		1,378	1,923	

Note: Price on a 5-kilogram box basis

1/ April 21 spot price

Source: Garak Wholesale Market

**Korea: Average Retail Prices for Tangerine, Nationwide**

(Unit: Korean Won per 10 Fruits, Approximately 100 gram per fruit)

Year Month	2004	2005	2006	% Changes to the previous year
Jan	1,897	2,333	2,840	+21
Feb	2,050	2,874	2,501	-12
Mar	2,426	3,579	2,383	-34
Apr	3,210	5,097	2,000 1/	-60
May	2,766	5,728	-	
Jun	-	6,731	-	-
Jul	-	6,202	-	-
Aug	-	5,932	-	-
Sep	-	5,841	-	-
Oct	2,896	5,289	-	-
Nov	2,231	3,067	-	-
Dec	1,851	2,548	-	-

Prices for high quality

1/ April 11 spot price

Source: Agricultural &amp; Fishery Marketing Corporation

**Korea: Average Retail Prices for Imported Oranges, Nationwide**

(Unit: Korean Won per 10 Fruits)

Year Month	2004	2005	2006	% Changes to the previous year
Jan	6,900	7,429	7,208	-2
Feb	6,646	7,432	6,598	-11
Mar	6,982	7,919	6,515	-17
Apr	6,725	8,545	7,044 1/	-17
May	6,595	8,690	-	-
Jun	6,534	7,159	-	-
Jul	6,989	7,020	-	-
Aug	7,744	7,310	-	-
Sep	8,025	7,637	-	-
Oct	8,018	7,480	-	-
Nov	7,611	7,706	-	-
Dec	7,453	7,724	-	-

Prices for high quality

1/ April 21 spot price

Source: Agricultural &amp; Fishery Marketing Corporation

**Korea: Average Auction Prices for Imported Valencia**

(Unit: Korean Won per Kilogram)

Month	High Quality		Medium Quality	
	2004	2005	2004	2005
April	-	-	-	-
May	-	-	-	-
Jun.	1,785	1,227	1,533	986
Jul.	2,288	1,565	1,839	1,340
Aug.	2,829	1,581	2,515	1,212
Sep.	2,512	1,579	2,153	1,172
Oct.	2,222	1,658	1,825	1,113
Nov.	1,927	1,801	1,487	1,407
Dec.	1,990	1,750	871	1,417

Source: Garak Wholesale Market

**Korea: Wholesale Prices for Domestic & Imported Oranges**

(Unit: Korean Won per Kilogram)

Month	Imported Navel		Korean Orange 1/	
	High	Medium	High	Medium
Dec. 04	2,335	2,064	7,226	5,512
Jan. 05	1,966	1,827	6,853	5,120
Feb. 05	2,036	1,839	6,437	4,770
Mar. 05	2,047	1,604	5,673	4,358
Apr. 05	2,310	1,885	5,558	4,321
May 05	2,038	1,552	5,936	4,692
Jun. 05	1,680	1,058	8,060	6,549
Jul. 05	1,724	1,056	-	-
Aug. 05	1,832	1,128	-	-
Sep. 05	1,572	1,250	-	-
Oct. 05	1,852	1,417	-	-
Nov. 05	2,035	1,625	11,051	9,026
Dec. 05	2,132	1,790	7,525	5,877
Jan. 06	1,925	1,638	6,726	5,122
Feb. 06	1,817	1,400	5,431	3,972
Mar. 06	1,753	1,335	5,154	3,460
Apr. 06 2/	2,028	1,528	4,833	3,000

1/ Hallabong variety

2/ April 21 spot price

Source: Garak Wholesale Market

**Korea: Average Auction Prices for Imported Lemon**

(Unit: Korean Won per 18 Kilograms Box)

Month	High Quality		
	2004	2005	2006
Jan.	37,500	42,600	40,000
Feb.	37,500	40,524	36,250
Mar.	37,500	30,963	35,667
Apr.	40,577	37,192	35,500
May	42,500	40,192	
Jun.	49,519	41,577	
Jul.	63,981	42,885	
Aug.	54,808	39,963	
Sep.	51,250	42,188	
Oct.	52,500	35,808	
Nov.	55,577	42,269	
Dec.	49,722	40,481	

1/ April 21 spot price

Source: Garak Wholesale Market

**Korea: Average Auction Prices for Imported Grapefruit**

(Unit: Korean Won per 18 Kilograms Box)

Month	High Quality		
	2004	2005	2006
Jan.	22,196	49,220	41,438
Feb.	23,792	44,381	38,375
Mar.	27,000	40,352	36,463
Apr.	27,000	39,462	40,500
May	33,577	41,192	
Jun.	36,000	40,731	
Jul.	33,926	40,962	
Aug.	31,654	38,389	
Sep.	30,000	44,000	
Oct.	31,423	70,577	
Nov.	33,192	70,538	
Dec.	44,778	50,296	

1/ April 21 spot price

Source: Garak Wholesale Market